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09/207,143	12/08/1998	DON HIDEYASU MATSUBAYASHI	36J.P170	6391

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EXAMINER

POON, KING Y

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2624

DATE MAILED: 10/23/2002

9

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/207,143

Applicant(s)

MATSUBAYASHI, DON HIDEYAS

Examiner

King Y. Poon

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 July 2002.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 11 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 February 1999 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

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## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Furner et al (US 5,974,474) in view of Knuutila et al (US 6,131,040).

Regarding claim 1: Furner teaches an interface card (hardware device/interface card, column 10, lines 40-43) for a device (computer system, column 1, lines 28-50) with image output capabilities, (e.g., fax, column 1, line 41) comprising: a connector (I/O bus, column 10, lines 35-45) for connecting to the device; a ROM for storing executable code for the interface card, (column 13, lines 7-21) for sending data for output of an image (display, column 30, lines 24-33) of a quick-start guide (hardware configuration information, column 6, lines 45-50) from the interface card to the device through the connector, wherein the data is sent once without error after the card is installed in the device, (the configuration information is retrieved from register 125 of the interface card and stored the information in a table, column 13, lines 45-50, fig. 9, further teaches the information is added once for a hardware without error) wherein the

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quick-start guide identifies installation and configuration instructions (user configured the system by selecting a driver to install, column 30, lines 40-45).

Furner does not teach to use a controller for controlling the operation of the interface card.

Knuutila, in the same area of interface card, teaches to use a controller (13, fig. 2a) to control the operation of an interface card. (2, fig. 2a)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Furner's interface card to include: using a controller for controlling the operation of the interface card such as sending output image data of the quick-start guide of Furner.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Furner's interface card by the teaching of Knuutila because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the executable code of Furner to be executed; and (b) it would have provided the interface card with a sufficient quantity of processing and memory capacity as taught by Knuutila at column 5, lines 15-20.

Regarding claim 2: Furner teaches the interface card further including a memory, (register, 125, fig. 1B)

Furner does not teach a non-volatile memory and the controller stores an indication in the non-volatile memory that the data has been sent without error in a case that the data has been sent without error, wherein the interface card uses the indication to determine if the data has been sent

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once without error, and wherein the interface card is reset with respect to whether the data has been sent by resetting the indication.

Knuutila, in the same area of interface card, teaches a non-volatile memory, (column 6, line 63) wherein the controller stores an indication (the program module, column 6, lines 55-62) in the non-volatile memory that the data has been sent without error (interruption request is for transferring program module, column 6, lines 50-62, when the request is sent without error, the memory would be loaded with the correct program module) in a case that the data has been sent without error, wherein the interface card uses the indication (the program module, column 6, lines 55-62) to determine if the data has been sent once without error, (interruption request is for transferring program module, column 6, lines 50-62, when the request is sent without error, the memory would be loaded with the correct program module) and wherein the interface card is reset (loaded a program module applicable for an adapter unit, column 7, lines 5-6) with respect to whether the data has been sent by resetting the indication. (loaded a program module applicable for an adapter unit, column 7, lines 5-6)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Furner's interface card to include: a non-volatile memory and the controller stores an indication in the non-volatile memory that the data has been sent without error in a case that the data has been sent without error, wherein the interface card uses the indication to determine if the data has been sent once without error, and wherein the interface card is reset with respect to whether the data has been sent by resetting the indication.

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It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Furner's interface card by the teaching of Knuutila because of the following reasons: (a) using a non-volatile memory would have allowed information to be saved and at the same time, to be erased and programmed as taught by Knuutila at column 6, lines 63-68 and (b) it would have allowed messages with error to be resent, as taught by Knuutila at column 8, lines 1-10.

Regarding claim 3: Furner teaches an interface card (hardware device/interface card, column 10, lines 40-43) for a device (computer system, column 1, lines 28-50) with image output capabilities, (e.g., fax, column 1, line 41) comprising: a connector (I/O bus, column 10, lines 35-45) for connecting to the device; a ROM for storing executable code for the interface card, (column 13, lines 7-21) for sending data for output of an image (display, column 30, lines 24-33) of a quick-start guide (hardware configuration information, column 6, lines 45-50) from the interface card to the device through the connector, wherein the data is sent once without error, (the configuration information is retrieved from register 125 of the interface card and stored the information in a table, column 13, lines 45-50, fig. 9, further teaches the information is added once for a hardware without error) and once without error following each reset of the interface card with respect to whether the data has been sent, (fig. 9, when hardware instance remaining, i.e., the data has not been sent, the data would be sent without error) wherein the quick-start guide identifies installation and configuration instructions. (See user configured the system by selecting a driver to install, column 30, lines 40-45)

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Furner does not teach to use a controller for controlling the operation of the interface card.

Knuutila, in the same area of interface card, teaches to use a controller (13, fig. 2a) to control the operation of an interface card. (2, fig. 2a)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Furner's interface card to include: using a controller for controlling the operation of the interface card such as sending output image data of the quick-start guide of Furner.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Furner's interface card by the teaching of Knuutila because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the executable code of Furner to be executed; and (b) it would have provided the interface card with a sufficient quantity of processing and memory capacity as taught by Knuutila at column 5, lines 15-20. wherein the quick-start guide identifies installation and configuration instructions.

Regarding claim 4: Furner teaches the interface card further including a memory, (register, 125, fig. 1B)

Furner does not teach a non-volatile memory and the controller stores an indication in the non-volatile memory that the data has been sent without error in a case that the data has been sent without error, wherein the interface card uses the indication to determine if the data has been sent

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once without error, and wherein the interface card is reset with respect to whether the data has been sent by resetting the indication.

Knuutila, in the same area of interface card, teaches a non-volatile memory, (column 6, line 63) wherein the controller stores an indication (the program module, column 6, lines 55-62) in the non-volatile memory that the data has been sent without error (interruption request is for transferring program module, column 6, lines 50-62, when the request is sent without error, the memory would be loaded with the correct program module) in a case that the data has been sent without error, wherein the interface card uses the indication (the program module, column 6, lines 55-62) to determine if the data has been sent once without error, (interruption request is for transferring program module, column 6, lines 50-62, when the request is sent without error, the memory would be loaded with the correct program module) and wherein the interface card is reset (loaded a program module applicable for an adapter unit, column 7, lines 5-6) with respect to whether the data has been sent by resetting the indication. (loaded a program module applicable for an adapter unit, column 7, lines 5-6)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Furner's interface card to include: a non-volatile memory and the controller stores an indication in the non-volatile memory that the data has been sent without error in a case that the data has been sent without error, wherein the interface card uses the indication to determine if the data has been sent once without error, and wherein the interface card is reset with respect to whether the data has been sent by resetting the indication.



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It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Furner's interface card by the teaching of Knuutila because of the following reasons: (a) using a non-volatile memory would have allowed information to be saved and at the same time, to be erased and programmed as taught by Knuutila at column 6, lines 63-68 and (b) it would have allowed messages with error to be resent, as taught by Knuutila at column 8, lines 1-10.

Regarding claim 5: Furner teaches wherein the interface card comprises a network interface card, (fax/modem card, column 1, lines 41) and wherein the device generates printed output (column 30, lines 25-28) and is connectable to a network (telephone network using the fax/modem card) through the interface card.

Regarding claim 6: Furner teaches wherein the data is sent in the form of a print job.  
(Column 30, lines 25-26)

Regarding claim 7: Furner teaches wherein the quick-start guide includes networking information (the driver to be used with the network/interface card, column 30, lines 40-50) for connecting the device to the network through the network interface card.

3. Claims 8, 9, 12, 15-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Furner et al in view of Knuutila et al as applied to claims 3, 4 above, and further in view of Fujii et al. (US 6,128,263)

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Regarding claim 8: Furner teaches the device comprises a computer system. (Column 9, line 63)

Knuutila/ Furner do not teach wherein the interface card comprises a CD-ROM interface card.

Fujii, in the same area of using interface card connecting a computer system to a network, teaches a CD-ROM interface card. (Column 10, lines 55-62)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Knuutila/Furner to include: a CD-ROM interface card.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Knuutila/Furner by the teaching of Fujii because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the computer system of Knuutila/Furner to access a CD ROM; (a) a CD ROM would provide the computer system of Knuutila/Furner a high capacity memory; and (c)a CD ROM would provide the computer system of Knuutila/Furner a portable memory.

Regarding claim 9: Furner teaches wherein the computer system has a display connected thereto, (column 30, lines 26-27) and wherein the image of the quick-start guide is output through the display.

Regarding claim 12: Furner teaches the device comprises a computer system. (Column 9, line 63)

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Knuutila/ Furner do not teach wherein the interface card comprises a DVD interface card.

Fujii, in the same area of using interface card connecting a computer system to a network, teaches a DVD interface card. (Column 10, lines 55-62)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Knuutila/Furner to include: a DVD interface card.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Knuutila/Furner by the teaching of Fujii because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the computer system of Knuutila/Furner to access a DVD; (a) a DVD would provide the computer system of Knuutila/Furner a high capacity memory; and (c) a DVD would provide the computer system of Knuutila/Furner a portable memory.

Regarding claim 15: Furner does not teach wherein the controller also detects if the data is sent without error.

Knuutila teaches wherein the controller also detects if the data is sent without error.  
(column 8, lines 1-10)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner to include: wherein the controller also detects if the data is sent without error.

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It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner by the teaching of Knuutila because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed information that contains errors to be resent as taught by Knuutila at column 8, lines 1-10.

Regarding claims 16: Furner teaches wherein the controller detects information about the device (column 6, lines 45-50) and modifies the data in accordance with the detected information. (Column 30, lines 40-45)

Regarding claim 17: Furner does not teach wherein the non-volatile memory comprises a NVRAM.

Knuutila teaches wherein the non-volatile memory comprises a NVRAM (column 4, lines 60-64)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner to include: wherein the non-volatile memory comprises a NVRAM.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner by the teaching of Knuutila because of the following reasons: (a) using a non-volatile memory such as a NVRAM would have allowed information to be saved and at the same time, to be erased and programmed as taught by Knuutila at column 6.

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Regarding claim 18: Furner does not teach wherein the NVRAM stores firmware for the interface card, and wherein in a case the firmware is updated by reloading the NVRAM, the indication that the data has been sent without error is reset.

Knuutila teaches wherein the NVRAM stores firmware (program, column 4, lines 60-64) for the interface card, and wherein in a case the firmware is updated by reloading the NVRAM, (column 7, lines 20-40) the indication that the data has been sent without error is reset. (loaded a program module applicable for an adapter unit, column 7, lines 5-6, if the program is loaded with error, it would indicate to the system of the error and cause the system to reload the program according to column 8, lines 1-10)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner to include: wherein the NVRAM stores firmware for the interface card, and wherein in a case the firmware is updated by reloading the NVRAM, the indication that the data has been sent without error is reset.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner by the teaching of Knuutila because of the following reasons: (a) using a non-volatile memory such as a NVRAM for storing firmware for the interface card would have allowed firmware for the interface card to be saved and at the same time, to be erased and programmed as taught by Knuutila at column 6.

Regarding claim 19: Furner does not teach wherein the non-volatile memory comprises a EEPROM.

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Knuutila teaches wherein the non-volatile memory comprises a EEPROM (column 4, line 55)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner to include: wherein the non-volatile memory comprises a EEPROM.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner by the teaching of Knuutila because of the following reasons: (a) using a non-volatile memory such as a EEPROM would have allowed information to be saved and at the same time, to be erased and programmed as taught by Knuutila at column 6.

Regarding claim 20: Furner does not teach wherein the EEPROM stores firmware for the interface card, and wherein in a case the firmware is updated by reloading the EEPROM, the indication that the data has been sent without error is reset.

Knuutila teaches wherein the EEPROM stores firmware (program, column 4, lines 60-64) for the interface card, and wherein in a case the firmware is updated by flashing the EEPROM, (column 7, lines 20-40) the indication that the data has been sent without error is reset. (loaded a program module applicable for an adapter unit, column 7, lines 5-6, if the program is loaded with error, it would indicate to the system of the error and cause the system to reload the program according to column 8, lines 1-10)

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner to include: wherein the EEPROM stores firmware for the interface card, and wherein in a case the firmware is updated by reloading the EEPROM, the indication that the data has been sent without error is reset.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner by the teaching of Knuutila because of the following reasons: (a) using a non-volatile memory such as a EEPROM for storing firmware for the interface card would have allowed firmware for the interface card to be saved and at the same time, to be erased and programmed as taught by Knuutila at column 6.

Regarding claim 21: Furner does not teach wherein the device has a housing and wherein the interface card is disposed within the housing.

Knuutila teaches wherein the device (3, fig. 1) has a housing and wherein the interface card is disposed within the housing. (Fig. 1)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner to include: wherein the device has a housing and wherein the interface card is disposed within the housing.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner by the teaching of Knuutila because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the interface card to be installed in a

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protective housing; and (b) it would have saved money for the user for protecting the interface card from being damaged.

Regarding claim 22: Furner does not teach wherein the device has a housing and where the interface card has a housing different from the housing for the device.

Knuutila teaches wherein the device (3, fig. 1) has a housing and where the interface card has a housing (4, fig. 1) different from the housing for the device.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner to include: wherein the device has a housing and where the interface card has a housing different from the housing for the device.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified interface card of Furner by the teaching of Knuutila because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the interface card and the device to be protected in a protective housing; and (b) it would have saved money for the user for protecting the interface card and the device from being damaged.

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Furner et al in view of Knuutila et al and Fujii as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Kraft. (US 5,870,767)



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Regarding claim 10: Knuutila/Furner/Fujii does not teach wherein the image of the quick-start guide is output through the printer onto a recording medium.

Kraft, in the same area of displaying and printing images, teaches to send images (hyper text images, column 6, lines 35-40) to a printer for printing on a recording medium. (Column 6, lines 30-43)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified image displaying method of Knuutila/Furner/Fujii to include: the image of the quick-start guide is output through the printer onto a recording medium.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified image displaying method of Knuutila/Furner/Fujii by the teaching of Kraft because of the following reasons: (a) it would have provided users an alternative way of viewing the image data as taught by Kraft at column 6, lines 33-43, (b) a hard copy of the image would have allowed the users to easily carrying and storing the image, compare to carrying a display, and (c) it would have allowed users to reproduce multiple copies of the image for other users.

5. Claims 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Furner et al in view of Knuutila et al as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Golden et al. (US 6,272,127)

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Regarding claim 13: Furner teaches the device comprises a display. (Column 30, lines 25-30)

Knuutila/Furner do not teach wherein the interface card comprises a display interface card, and the display is connectable to a computer system through the display interface card.

Golden, in the same area of using interface card to connect devices, teaches to use an interface card (video control card, column 10, lines 50-65) for connecting a computer with a display.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Knuutila/Furner's interface card to include: a display interface card, and the display is connectable to a computer system through the display interface card.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Knuutila/Furner's interface card by the teaching of Golden because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the computer system to communicate with the display; and (b) it would have allowed the display signal to be supported by both the computer system and the display as taught by Golden at column 11, lines 50-60.

Regarding claim 14: Knuutila/Furner do not teach wherein the data comprises RGB pixel information and synch information.

Golden teaches the data sent from the interface to the display is RGB pixel information and synch information. (Column 11, lines 50-60)

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Knuutila/Furner's interface card to include: the sent data comprises RGB pixel information and synch information.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Knuutila/Furner's interface card by the teaching of Golden because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the display to display the image in color; and (b) it would have preserve video quality as taught by Golden at column 13, lines 60-65.

6. Claims 23, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knuutila et al (US 6,131,040) in view of Furner et al. (US 5,974,474).

Regarding claims 23 and 24: Knuutila teaches a network interface card (2, fig. 2a) for connecting an image output device (PC 3, column 4, line 24) to a network, (column 3, lines 15-20), comprising: a connector (interface 15, fig. 2b) for connecting to an image output device; (PC 3, column 4, line 24); a memory 14, fig. 2a) for storing data for output of a quick-start guide; (database, column 6, lines 20-25, information related to the type of adapter, column 6, line 56, and interrupt request, column 6, lines 50-55); a non-volatile memory (column 4, lines 60-64)for storing an indication (program module, column 6, lines 55-62) of whether or not the data has been sent without error to the connector; (loaded a program module applicable for an adapter unit, column 7, lines 5-6, if the program is loaded with error, it would indicate to the system of the error and cause the system to reload the program according to column 8, lines 1-10); a controller

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(control unit 13, column 5, line 6) responsive to application of power (controllers are drive by power) for (1) sending the data to the connector in a case that the indication stored in the non-volatile memory indicates that the data has not been sent without error; (loaded a program module applicable for an adapter unit, column 7, lines 5-6, if the program is loaded with error, it would indicate to the system of the error and cause the system to reload the program according to column 8, lines 1-10) and (2) storing the indication that the data has been sent without error in a case that the data has been sent without error to the connector. (loaded a program module applicable for an adapter unit, column 7, lines 5-6, if the program is loaded without error, it would indicate to the system not to reload the program according to column 8, lines 1-10)

Knuutila does not teach outputting an image of the quick-start guide/sent data and wherein the quick start guide identifies installation and configuration instruction.

Furner, in the same area of using interface card for connecting devices onto network, teaches outputting an image (column 30, lines 24-30) of the quick-start guide (hardware configuration information, column 6, lines 45-50) and wherein the quick start guide identifies installation and configuration instruction (user configured the system by selecting a driver to install, column 30, lines 40-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Knuutila's interface card to include: outputting an image of the quick-start guide/sent data and wherein the quick start guide identifies installation and configuration instruction.

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It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Knuutila's interface card by the teaching of Furner because of the following reasons: (a) it would have provided users with a clear picture of the interface card configurations; and (b) it would have allowed users to install an appropriate driver to match the interface card, as taught by Furner at column 30, lines 40-45.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

7. Claim 11 is allowed.

The prior art (Furner, US 5,974,474) teaches a method for outputting a quick start guide wherein the quick start guide identifies installation and configuration instructions.

Furner does not teach nor suggests: sending a signal to a computer system that ordinarily would be sent when a CD-ROM has been inserted into a CD-ROM drive connected to a CD-ROM interface card; intercepting a request from the computer system for a filename for an executable program; sending the filename for the executable program to the computer system in response to the request for the filename, the executable program residing in the CD-ROM interface card; intercepting a request from the computer system for the executable program; and sending the executable program to the computer system in response to the request for the executable program, wherein when the computer system executes the executable program, the executable program causes the computer system to output an image of the quick-start guide.

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***Response to Arguments***

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Please see office action.

**Action is Final, Necessitated by Amendment**

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground of rejection presented in this office action. Therefore, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

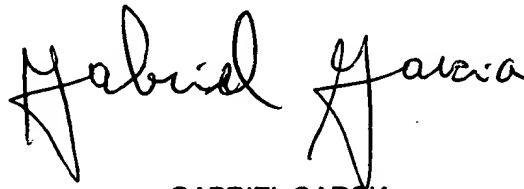
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTHS shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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*Conclusion*

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to King Y. Poon whose telephone number is (703) 305-0892

October 21, 2002

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gabriel Garcia". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

GABRIEL GARCIA  
PRIMARY EXAMINER .